CONVENTION ACCELERATE JUST CLIMATE





WHAT ARE THE 3 UN RIO CONVENTIONS?

In 1992, the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil ignited a global shift in climate action by recognizing the critical link between environmental protection, social equity and economic development. This was a landmark first step, paving the way for diverse international cooperation on sustainable development.

Seven key agreements and frameworks emerged. Among them were the 3 UN Rio Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification, which provide a robust roadmap for climate action. These conventions continue to influence global environmental policies and agreements and shape national strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change.







EACH CONVENTION PLAYS A UNIQUE ROLE - BUT LAND UNITES

The Rio Conventions are more than just stand-alone agreements. They operate in the same ecosystems, transforming them into intertwined engines for change set on tackling interlinked climate challenges. Across them, land is a unifying thread.)

UN Convention on Biological Diversity centers on conserving diverse ecosystems and species, which rely on healthy land and habitats.

UN Convention to Combat Desertification directly targets land degradation and promotes sustainable land management practices to prevent desertification and restore degraded land.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change emphasizes the role of land use in carbon sequestration and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the impact of climate change on land and ecosystems.





STRONGER TOGETHER

All 3 Rio Conventions have set ambitious land-based targets for climate change action, biodiversity protection and against land degradation to achieve within the next few decades or even years.

Joint action to realize them depends on identifying unique gateways (often called synergies) that propel shared ambitions.

The recognition of rights and gender equality across the 3 Conventions presents a ripe opportunity to advance rights-based land governance frameworks that place women at the heart of just climate action. This would spell positive outcomes towards genderjust land and forest governance, more inclusive participation models, and stronger policy coherence.







WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS: THE ROOTS OF RIO CONVENTIONS

All Rio Conventions recognize that the climate crisis unequally affects women, and that women's expertise in managing natural resources, like water, agricultural and forests, plays a critical role in combatting it. In chorus, gender equality has become a basis for the Rio Conventions to equitably achieve its targets.

This momentum radiates promise.

Women's land rights, too, should be treated as part of that basis: as the unifying roots. Studies continue to show that secure land tenure forms the foundation of an enabling environment to support women's socio-economic advancement and their efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.





WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS INITIATIVE BREAKS NEW

06/06

The Rio Conventions provide a global platform for tackling the climate crisis. But it is only through our diverse approaches – from local to international – that we can capture the transformative power women's land rights hold in driving a global just transition.

This year's second edition of the Women's Land Rights Initiative launched by TMG Research and the Robert Bosch Stiftung unites an eclectic blend of participants across the political spectrum to break new ground. Alongside our cohosts from all 3 Rio Conventions, we're joined by women's grassroots organizations and land rights advocates, as well as soil, biodiversity and climate experts who share their robust breadth of experience to pinpoint joint and decentralized actions and carve out a vision for women's land rights to exist as fundamental piece of the climate solution puzzle.











United NationsFramework Convention on Climate Change